







**Figure 3.** Thrombotic occlusion of blood vessels was seen on histopathology (A and B)(H&E, original magnifications  $\times 100$  and  $\times 400$ ).

cell anemia, Buruli ulcer, or thromboangiitis obliterans. Branched, angulated, retiform lesions are an important finding, and some of these diagnostic possibilities are not classically retiform. However, clinical findings are not always classical, and astute physicians want to be circumspect. Had more ominous findings been present in our patient (eg, fever, hemodynamic instability, progressive skin lesions, systemic organ involvement), prompt hospitalization and additional considerations would have been necessary, such as septicemia (eg, meningococemia, bubonic plague [Black Death], necrotizing fasciitis, purpura fulminans), catastrophic antiphospholipid syndrome, or disseminated intravascular coagulation.

The prognosis for skin necrosis caused by levamisole-contaminated cocaine generally is good without long-term sequelae.<sup>5</sup> Autoantibody serologies normalize within weeks to months after stopping levamisole.<sup>5,8</sup> Our patient recovered with conservative measures.

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